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REMARKS

Entry of this §1.116 Amendment is proper as no new issues are being raised which would require further search by the Examiner.

Claims 1, 3-13, 15-17, 20-22, 24-30, 32, and 34-50 are all the claims presently pending in the application. A portion of claim 50 has been canceled and incorporated into their respective independent claims.

Claims 1, 3-13, 15-17, 20-22, 24-30, 32, and 34-50 stand rejected on prior art grounds.

With respect to the prior art rejections, claims 1, 3-6, 8-13, 15-17, 21-22, 24-25, 27-30, 32, 34-35, 37-48, and 50 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Charles P. Pfleeger's "Security in Computing". Claims 20 and 49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfleeger, and further in view of Friday, Wu, Schmid, Finney, Cheverst and Davies, "A Wireless Public Access Infrastructure for Supporting Mobile Context-Aware IPv6 Applications". Claims 7, 26 and 36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfleeger, and further in view of Carl Landwehr's "Protecting Unattended Computers Without Software".

These rejections are respectfully traversed in view of the following discussion.

It is noted that the claim amendments herein are made only for more particularly pointing out the invention, and not necessarily for distinguishing the invention over the prior art, narrowing the claims, or for any statutory requirements of patentability.

Further, it is noted that, notwithstanding any claim amendments made herein, Applicant's intent is to encompass equivalents of all claim elements, even if amended herein or later during prosecution. Thus, Applicant specifically states that no amendment to any claim herein should be

construed as a disclaimer of any interest in or right to an equivalent of any element or feature of

the amended claim.

1. THE CLAIMED INVENTION

Applicant's invention, as disclosed and claimed (e.g., as exemplarily defined in

independent claim 1) is directed to a method which includes receiving a request to present

information selected from a plurality of examples of information; reading an identification token

of at least one user; determining whether said user is authorized to be presented said information;

suppressing a confidential portion of a presentation of said information when said user is

determined not to be authorized, but allowing said user to view a non-confidential portion of the

presentation, and replacing a display of information on a screen with any confidential areas

missing.

In a second aspect, as defined by independent claim 9, the invention provides a method

which includes making a computing application available on a plurality of computing systems;

receiving a request to present said application on one of said computing systems, reading an

identification token of at least one user of said one of said computing systems, determining

whether said user is authorized to be presented said computing application, and allowing use of a

previous version of a software application when said user is determined not to be authorized,

wherein said software application comprises a specific version of a program written to perform a

specific task.

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and presenting an alternate application when said user is determined not to be authorized, wherein said alternate application comprises a specific version of a program written to perform a specific task.

In a third aspect, as defined by independent claim 15, a method includes, presenting at least one information example selected from a plurality of examples of information; reading an identification token of at least one user; determining whether said user is authorized to be presented said at least one information example; replacing a display of information on a screen with any confidential areas missing and presenting an alternate example of information when said user is determined not to be authorized; and presenting said information example on an alternate user interface device.

In a fourth exemplary aspect, as defined by independent claim 21, the invention provides a method, which includes receiving a request to present information selected from a plurality of examples of information; reading identification tokens from a plurality of users, determining whether any of said users are not authorized to be presented said information; and selectively suppressing a confidential portion of a presentation of said information to said any of said users determined not to be authorized, but allowing said any of said users to view a non-confidential portion of the presentation; and

replacing a display of information on a screen with any confidential areas when said user is determined not to be authorized.

In yet another exemplary aspect as defined by independent claim 28, the invention provides a method, which includes receiving a request to present information selected from a plurality of examples of information; detecting a presence of a user; determining whether said

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user has an identification token that can be read; and selectively suppressing a portion of a

presentation of said information to any said user determined not to have said identification token

which can be read such that a display of information on a screen includes any said confidential

portion areas are missing, but allowing said any user to view a non-confidential portion of the

presentation.

Independent claims 30, 38, 39, 40, 41 are directed to systems which include some of the

above limitations but in a system context. Claims 44-47 are directed to computer program

products which recite some of the above limitations.

No such method, structure, or computer program product in the claimed combination is

taught or suggested by any of the prior art of record, either alone or in combination.

II. THE PRIOR ART REJECTIONS

A. Pfleeger ("Security in Computing"):

The Examiner relies on Pfleeger for allegedly anticipating the invention of independent

claims 1, 9, 15, 21, 28, 30, 38-41, and 43-47. Applicant disagrees.

With regard to independent claims 1, 21, 28, 30, 40, 41, 43, 46, and 47, each of which

recites "*replacing said screen with any confidential areas missing*" or some variation thereof, the

Examiner refers to page 264 ("Break") (see Office Action page 13).

However, the BREAK key does not teach or suggest the above feature. That is, page 264

(use of the "Break" key) of Pfleeger discloses that "[t]o foil this type of attack, [a Trojan Horse]

the user should be sure the path to the system in reinitialized each time. On some systems,

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turning the terminal off and on again or pressing the BREAK key generates a clear signal to the

computer to halt any running process for the terminal."

However, this disclosure and the Examiner's reliance on the BREAK key has nothing to

do with replacing, when a user is determined to be unauthorized, confidential portion areas of a

screen with the confidential areas missing. There is no selective replacing. Instead, Pfleeger

teaches that the entire screen is turned off.

Hence, there is no teaching or suggestion of "replacing said screen with any confidential

areas missing", as in the claimed invention of independent claims 1, 21, 28, 30, 40, 41, 43, 46,

and 47. Again, Pfleeger would not show any portion (confidential or non-confidential) of a

presentation of the information when the user was determined not to be authorized. Instead,

Pfleeger would disconnect the system (through use of the BREAK key) and prevent the user from

having any access until a security administrator cleared the matter.

Thus, this passage clearly does not teach or suggest suppressing a confidential portion of

a presentation and replacing the screen with any confidential areas missing, but allowing the user

to view a non-confidential portion of the presentation, as in the above-mentioned claims. Further,

there is no teaching or suggestion of a motion detector in the claimed combination of

independent claim 41.

Thus, there is no teaching or suggestion of independent claims 1, 21, 28, 30, 40, 41, 43,

46, and 47.

Additionally, dependent claims 3-8, 11, 22, 24-27, 29, 32, 34-37, 42, and 48 are

patentable not only by virtue of their dependency from the above-mentioned independent claims,

but also for the additional limitations which they recite.

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With regard to independent claims 9, 38, and 44, each of which recites "allowing use of a previous version of a software application when said user is determined not to be authorized, wherein said software application comprises a specific version of a program written to perform a specific task" or some variation thereof, the Examiner now refers to page 230 (eighth bullet point) of Pfleeger.

However, page 230 of Pfleeger is irrelevant to the claim recitations. Indeed, Page 230 of Pfleeger generally discloses limiting use of an object and specifically that

> *[t]his form of protection limits not just the access to an object, but the use made of that object after it has been accessed. For example, a user may be allowed to view a sensitive document but not to print a copy of it. More powerfully, a user may be allowed access to data in a database in order to derive statistical summaries (such as average salary at a particular grade level), but not to determine specific data values (salaries of individuals).*

However, this is irrelevant to "allowing use of a previous version of a software application when said user is determined not to be authorized, wherein said software application comprises a specific version of a program written to perform a specific task" (emphasis Applicant's), as in the claimed invention of independent claims 9, 38, and 44. In the invention, when the user is not determined to be authorized, a previous (e.g., a lower level version such as Version 3.0 versus Version 4.0) version of the software application is allowed to be used by the user.

Pfleeger's disclosure on page 230 directed to limiting use of an object (and specifically preventing a user from viewing certain information in a database) is simply not relevant. Database access is not the same thing as allowing a user to use a previous version of a software

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<u>application.</u> Software applications are executable code being allowed to be used by a user.

Database access is not the same as being allowed to use executable code. Again, as a simple

example, an alternate version of an application (e.g., IBM's ViaVoice® 4.0) might be

ViaVoice® 3.0, as given by the example in the specification on page 12, lines 9-16. The

claimed providing of a <u>different version of a software program</u> is completely different from a

user not being allowed to see a person's birthday (or salary) in a database, but instead being given

some other, more general information.

Thus, there is no teaching or suggestion of independent claims 9, 38, and 44.

Additionally, dependent claims 10-13 are patentable not only by virtue of their dependency from

the above-mentioned independent claims, but also for the additional limitations which they

recite.

With regard to independent claims 15, 21, 30, 39, 45, and 46 each of which recites

"*presenting an alternate example of information when said user is determined not to be*

authorized", and in the case of independent claims 15, and 39, further reciting "*presenting said*

information example on an alternate information device", there is no teaching or suggestion by

Pfleeger of such features in the claimed combination.

In the present final rejection, the Examiner turns away from page 263 of Pfleeger which

was relied on in the First Office Action, and now relies on page 243 of Pfleeger. This section too

is deficient in teaching "*presenting an alternate example of information when said user is*

determined not to be authorized".

Specifically, page 243 discloses that

> [t]*he access control list can have general default entries for any users. In this*
> *way, specific users can have explicit rights and all other users can have a default*

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> *set of rights. With this organization, a public file or program can be shared by all possible users of the system without needing an entry for the object in the individual directory of each user.*

However, this disclosure is completely irrelevant to "presenting an alternate example of information when said user is determined not to be authorized", as in the claimed invention of independent claims 15, 21, 30, 39, 45, and 46. In the invention, when the user is not determined to be authorized, an alternate information example is presented to the user. Pfleeger merely has an access control list to allow public files to be used easily by all users without a need for an entry for the object in each user's individual directory.

Thus, there is no teaching or suggestion of independent claims 15, 21, 30, 39, 45, and 46. Additionally, there is no teaching or suggestion by Pfleeger and/or Friday (even assuming arguendo one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination) of claims 15 and 39 of "presenting said information example on an alternate information device". Additionally, dependent claims 16-17, 20, 22, 24-27, 32, and 34-37 are patentable not only by virtue of their dependency from the above-mentioned independent claims, but also for the additional limitations which they recite.

Finally, Landwehr's "Protecting Unattended Computers Without Software" fails to make up for the above-mentioned deficiencies of Pfleeger an/or Friday et al., with regard to independent claim 1, 21, and 36.

In view of all of the foregoing, Applicant submits that all of the pending claims are patentable over the prior art of record.

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III. FORMAL MATTERS AND CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that claims 1, 3-13, 15-17, 20-22, 24-30, 32, 34-50, all the claims presently pending in the application, are patentably distinct over the prior art of record and are in condition for allowance. The Examiner is respectfully requested to pass the above application to issue at the earliest possible time.
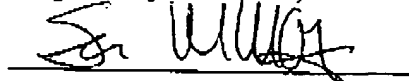
Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in fees or to credit any overpayment in fees to Assignee's Deposit Account No. 50-0510.

Date: 1/27/06

Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATION OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
I hereby certify that I am filing this Amendment by facsimile with the United States Patent and Trademark Office to Examiner Tamara Teslovich, Group Art Unit 2137 at fax number (571) 273-8300 this 27th day of January, 2006.

Sean M. McGinn
Reg. No. 34,386